G. R. S. 58]

Previous references 1925. (Medical

File No. 430-14

Serial Nos. 1 & 2

Later references.

Maybe Retained

KO 325

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 & 2

Part B for March 1915

SUBJECT

Grants for the Construction of Brick Cisterns for accommodation of Lepers in the Leper Asylums, during the Bazaleri

P. T. O.

Rdm 12.6.15

Previous references.
Med 136-02 B&S 1-8
Med 114-08-B&S 1,2,4+6.
Prisons 178-92 B&S 1-15

1915
(Medical)

Later references.

Med File No. 130-14
Serial Nos. 1+2

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1+2

Part B. for March 1915.

SUBJECT

Proposal for the Construction of a block of 12 huts for accomodating lepers in the Leper Asylum Bangalore

8/1. From the Secretary. P.W.D. No. 321 Dt. 27-3-15.
Forwards his note with Dewans' orders re Estimate for constructing a block of buildings accomodating lepers in the Leper Asylum Banga.

8/2. To. The Secretary to Govt P.W.D. The Chief Engineer The Sanity. Comr. The Comptroller P.W. Branch The Presidency Bangalore &c and council & The Dy Comr of Blrs. No. 7606-18. Dt. 31-3-1915.
Sanction is Estimate received from the Chief Engineer for the construction of an addl. block for the accomodation of lepers in the Leper Asy

at Bangalore, and requests the Chief Engineer to
consider in communication with the Lamy Cantonment
whether a Compound wall also cannot be substituted
by a few minor omissions in the Estimate now
Lamed, and further directs the Sr.
& the Dy Comrs of districts to arrange for
Segregation in the State & also requests the
Bangalore City Municipal Council & the Lamy
what may be done to brighten the
in the existing Asylum by enlisting
Services of non-Sectarian Philanthropic
or other bodies.

Jack Jarvis.
11/5/15

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Med)

NOTES.

File No. 1304

FILE HEADING.

Construction of a block of buildings for accommodating lepers in the Leper Asylum Bangalore and Compulsory Segregation of Lepers in the State.

From

The Secretary P.W.D.

No. ~~321~~ 4965 ~~321~~ 4961 Dated 29.8.13 Received ~~2.10.14~~ 4.12.13

Diary No. 2577	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

~~Stales~~ forwards his note ~~with~~ for Dewan's orders re Estimate for Constructing a block of buildings for accommodating lepers in the Leper Asylum Bangalore

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—80,000—12-9-11

L.P. Res 716 2

5. 12. 1913.

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Suggest Board's views authorities accordingly

HM

I want an Khasiahs Note on this matter with a view: the Mr Jog was to associate Maj Cochran with Narasimhachar in a joint Note.

D. Cleg

5/12

Please let me have a note by the evening of the 10th inst.

HM

5/12

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB —25,000—11-7-13

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

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Mis 716

Referring to the extension of the Leper Asylum buildings at Bangalore, the Office proposes to submit a note comprising the following points :-

(1) The previous history of the Asylum.

(2) The present buildings and the accommodation available therein for lepers.

(3) The extent of its usefulness in its present condition with reference to the number of applications for admission and the no of lepers in the State.

(4) The necessity for the proposed block of ~~the~~ cells for

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GPB—20,000—14-7-15

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

for high Caste Hindus &
Eurasians.

(5) The system of work
in Prob & Other Leper Hospitals
and Asylums in British
India & elsewhere &

(6) the difference between
those Asylums and that
of Bangalore with respect
to

(a) architectural details
if any &

(b) equipment.

2) The Secretariat Library
does not Contain much useful
literature on the subject &
Certain books & Reports which
required from the Sen: Surgeon
as requisitions do not
enable us to gather definite
information on points 5 & 6 —
the only important information
required

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GPB—20,000—14-7-15

No 716

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

required by the Dewan
3) On these circumstances,
drafts of D.O. letters to the
Personal Asstt. to the Surgeon
& the Dy. Surgeon Gen.
for brief notes on the
points required by the
Dewan are subd as
directed by the Asstt. Secy.
In the meantime, the
books & reports received from
the Surgeon will be
studied by Office & useful
points noted

This may be done
Done
11/12

Read
10/12

8/12/13
4) Please put up duly drafts
as revised
10/12

Noted
10/12/13

5) Duly drafts submd
10/12

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—20,000—14-7-13

L.Fms 716-13 6

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

6

A reference to the authorities in administrative charge of the institution appears necessary on account of the want of reference books in the Secretariat.

7. As the Senior Surgeon is not in town, both his personal Assistant & the Dy Sec[y] Cm[r] are proposed to be addressed.

8. The Health Officer Bangalore City & in immediate charge of the Institution if deemed necessary, he will also be addressed

[redacted]

Dy Sec[y] 10/12

9 At present I am not for encouraging the making the proposed enquiries. Let a full note on the materials already here be first prepared as per last para of the office Note.

W Earle please

Dy 14/12

Dy 11/12

GPB—20,000—14-7-13

Mysore Dn 51 13/12 13.12.13

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G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Note on the Lepers Asylum at Bangalore

This is an institution started in pre-conditional period. Definite information about its origin and the scope of its organization is not available. This much however is certain, that it has been affording shelter to the lepers of the State as well as of the Cochin State that seek refuge therein. The Cochin State Authorities have been paying for the maintenance of those sent by them into the Asylum. In a note in one of the T.J. office files it is stated that the Asylum was opened in the

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GPB—20, CCC—16-7-13

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

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Pete (in 1845 and that the building at the time having been found small and badly situated, a large one was built in a better spot in 1857. Mah- building is very probably the one in which the Lunatics were now lodged and from which the Lepers were removed to the building in the Mzizima Road Health Camp in 1907.

2) The several reports on Special Hospitals, available in the Land Records show that the Asylum building was always found to be in ~~very~~ good order and even sufficiently so in 1894 the Senior Surgeon reports that it afforded sufficient accommodation for those seeking refuge therein, but that

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GPB—20, (C)—14-7-13

19 3

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

various, Govt had before them ~~withdrawn~~ the question of introducing a leper Act, but it was given up on the ground that the Census figures did not point to the necessity for such a measure. (Vide Pris. Rep. 1902)

Master
13/12/13

that if any enactment should be passed compelling the segregation of persons suffering from leprosy, then the Asylum would have to be shifted from that building as it did not admit of any extension.

3) In 1896 the Asylum being in close proximity to the town was considered objectionable & the question of its removal to a suitable locality a good distance beyond the municipal limits likewise on the Magazine Road or on the Mysore Road was taken up for consideration. It did not however proceed further decision till 1901 when

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G.P.B.—20. (C.)—24-7-13

8/10 4

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

owing to insufficiency of accommodation for the lunatics, the Lepers Asylum was ordered to be shifted to a place close to the Infectious Diseases Hospital on the Agripada Road so as to make that portion of the building available for lunatics. However that order was not given effect to till 1907. In 1902 the S. S. recommended that the lepers might be handed over to the Lepers Mission for care and attention and the result awaited after a careful consideration of the matter the Govt decided to hand the care of the State lepers in their own hands. In the result two wards at a cost of about Rs 2573/- were constructed near the Epidemic Diseases Hospl & the lepers were transferred to these wards in Sept 1907

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G.P.B.—20, 6-C—14-7-13

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9/11

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

4) Male wards consist of 2 blocks, 1 for males & 1 for females. Each block is intended to accommodate 20 patients. In the Annual Report of 1907 the J. Surgeon urged the necessity for a pukka kitchen instead of the present one & for a store room, office room & 3 bath rooms. In reply, he was asked to submit separate proposals in the matter. The present estimate is the outcome of that correspondence.

5) As stated in the previous para, the present buildings ~~[illegible]~~ is intended to accommodate 20 male and 20 female patients. The average number of lepers in the state & the C. & M Station

Vide noted file 114-08 Secs 1, 2, 4 & 6 B. Sept'r 09.

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GPB—20. (C—14-7-13

10 12 6

Routine Notes.

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Census of	State.	Cr. Rs. Sts.	
1891	602	12	= 814
1901	657	15	= 672
1911	756	11	= 767
Total	2215	38	= 2253
Average	= 738	13	= 751

Station of Bangalore as detailed in the margin. The statistics for the several years show that the number of patients seeking shelter in the asylum has materially increased in recent years. According to the Annual Report of 1862-63, the earliest report available in the Records, 20 patients remained at the end of April 1862 & 13 were admitted during the year making a total of 43 patients. The figures for the 6 years from 1907 were given on the next page. According to them, 26 patients remained in the asylum at the end of the year on an average & 47 were admitted during the year bringing the average no. of patients in the asylum at 71. (64 males & 12 females

N. is not those in the asylum, but those who were in or passed through the asylum during the year. The average number of the asylum is quite different.

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GPB—20, 6/4—1-7-13

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Year	No. of patients			Detail			Cost Rs	Daily Average Remarks	
	Remained	Admitted	Total	Males	Females	Children			
1907	21	40	61	49	12	—	2410	18.52	130.3
1908	19	58	77	68	8	1	~~4006~~ 2775	19.14	146
1909	25	58	83	73	10	—	4006	24.95	160.
1910	32	38	70	57	12	1	~~2775~~ 3295	23.57	135.6
1911	24	45	69	53	16	—	2816	18.55	152.
~~1912~~	24	41	65	57	16	—	3581	24.64	146.
Total	145	280	425	357	72	2	18883	129.37	
Average for 6 years	24	47	71	59	12	—	3147	21.56	

Does the Asylum which is purely Voluntary seems to have become popular?

6) In 1908, the S. Surgeon urged the necessity for a separate ward

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for

GPE.—20, CCC—14-7-13

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

for the accommodation of high caste Hindus as also for Europeans and Eurasians and reiterated his proposals in 1909. In July 1909, Govt sanctioned generally a project amounting to Rs 15,700 for additions and improvements to the Leper Asylum Buildings and called for the plans and Estimates from the Chief Engr. Hence the present estimate for the construction of a block of 24 cells and a ball-room at a cost of Rs 7118/-

6) As submitted in Sanction note, information is not available about the working of Mission & Govt Asylums elsewhere.

7) The following points were however gathered from the several books and Reports received

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GPB—26, (CC—14 7-13

18

Routine Notes.

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---

receded from the S. Lazzaretto

(a) The decision of the Leprosy Commission of 1890-91 about the Contagiousness of Leprosy is "that there is not sufficient evidence that leprosy is maintained or diffused by Contagion - indeed under the ordinary human surroundings the Amount of Contagion may be disregarded" In the Conference of the Superintendents of Asylums of Bombay Punjab & Central Provinces held in 1894 is convinced of the Contagious character of the disease.

(b) In the opinion of the Conference the general enforcement of the Segregation would be attended with much hardship towards the people generally and that it would be better for such to encourage more largely voluntary segregation of the Lepers

(c) and that as regards Maintenance through the system of giving Money to each Leper to provide himself with food and Clothing is more economical

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G.P.O. 20, 1(C—11-15

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G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

economical & the more easily manageable, from a Medical point of view the system of giving grain and clothing required for each individual leper is preferable as it insures that the lepers are properly fed and clothed, as the tendency under the first system is for the lepers in many cases to trade money by depriving themselves of necessary food.

N.B. There was not much discussion about the design for a leper Asylum at the said Conference. A room of 9' by 12' was considered enough to accommodate four patients. Each cell in the block now proposed by the Chief Engr. measures 7' by 10'.

17/12/13

Replied 13/12/13 13.12.13

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GPB—20, CCC—14-7-13

H 17

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

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12

The Officer has put up a note giving the history and description of the Bangalore Leper Asylum & the arrangements as far as it is known from the records, & has noted certain points gathered from certain books ~~submitted~~ obtained from the Senior Surgeon.

13 I have appended to it a note on the lines laid down by the Dewan, and also one on a ~~Model~~ Leper Asylum Colony ~~& Agriculture~~ on the information collected from the Standard and Monthly available, to facilitate ~~form the basis for~~ further action.

14 I regret that the note could not be submitted earlier as the subject required a good preliminary study and beg that the delay may be excused.

Note given for typing
Rec'd compared on 9/11/14

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—20, (CC—1[illegible]-13

Dy. L. 9/

Dy
7/1
9/1.

Asst Secy's Note

The Dewan wants a note on the following points regarding the Leper Asylum Bangalore.

---

1. Whether the existing arrangements for looking after these unfortunates are adequate

2. Whether these are working satisfactorily.

3. If they are not, how to improve them, in the light of what is being done in Mission and Government Asylums elsewhere.

First. Adequacy of the arrangements

The asylum is situated on the ~~road~~ Magadi road, outside the city.

There are two wards of 20 beds each in the Leper Hospital. The wards are each 51'6" by 30

The ward is actually 51'6" by 15', as ascertained informally. The plan shows the dimensions including the verandah.

The plan in the file also shows that there is a kitchen, two bath rooms, two ~~re~~ rooms for hot water and two latrines attached.

The male and female wards are separated by

by a partition throughout.

All the above except the kitchen are enclosed by a compound wall. The enclosure is 150' by 200

The establishment of the asylum consists of a sub-assistant surgeon (Rs.30+15) who is in immediate charge and of a male and female warder (Rs.8 each), a waterman(7) a male toti(Rs.7) and a barber(Rs.4).

There is also the following non pensionable establishment.
From Brahmin Toti (Rs 7)
Female Toti (Rs6).
Dhoby (Rs6)

The Health Officer of the Bangalore city is ex-officio Superintendent of the Asylum.

The average daily strength of the asylum for the last 6 years is 21.56 and h the daily average for 1912 was 24.64. This shows both that the asylum is serving a useful purpose and that the present arrangements more than meet the demand that now exists.~~in this direction~~.

2. Whether they are working satisfactorily.

The Institution has been working satisfactorily as far as it goes but it is not all that it should be. The average streng[illegible] of the Asylum is very small compared with

the number of lepers who live in the province, or even with those in the Districts of Bangalore and Kolar which have the highest proportion of lepers in the Province.

The Census figures from 1871 to 1911 (entered in the margin) show that though the lepers are less now than in 1871, it is due to the famine of 1877 having taken away nearly two-thirds of their number and the plague having carried away a good many since 1898.

Year.	Lepers.	Increase or decrease per cent.	Total population.	Increase or decrease
'71.	1497		5055402	
'81.	533	-64.3	4186188	-17.2
'91.	814	+52.7	4943604	+18.1
'01.	672	-17.4	5539399	+12.1
'11.	767	+14.1	5806193	+ 4.8

The sudden rise of lepers in the decade 1881-91 by 52 .7% against an increase of only 18% in the general population and of an increase of 14.1% among lepers since 1901 as against a rise only of 4% in the population, clearly shows that leprosy is not showing signs of natural decline and that our present policy does not conduce to the extirpation of leprosy which several European countries have successfully effected.

As the compulsory segregation of lepers is

is not possible in all cases, it is neces sary to increase the comforts and conveniences in the asylum in order to attract more than the 24 lepers who have been attracted thereto on an average.

3. This leads to the consideration of the 3rd point:-

The existing arrangements have been pronounced to be inadequate and admit of improvement in the following respects:-

1. The number of beds in each ward is too many. According to the best available authority 100 Square feet of space is the minimum to be given for an ordinary patient when accommodated with others in one ward and 150 in the case of difficult surgical cases.

Leprosy is a loathsome disease and therefore the higher estimate may be taken in its case. This would permit of only 10 beds being accommodated in each of the existing wards. Moreover, as the Sanitary Commissioner has rightly remarked, the sores of a patient are enough suffering and nuisance to himself and when many are housed

* According to the dimensions informally ascertained, only 5 beds can be allowed in each of these wards.

Medl 114-'08 V

housed together in the same building, the result is unbearable. It is consequently recognised by all competent authorities that the best way of accommodating lepers is to give them individual cottage wards, if opportunities permit, with a compound round it, so as both to afford opportunities for gardening &c., or for segregation in the case of the most loathsome cases.

But this will be too costly and therefore the additional accommodation now aske for may be sanctioned as it is very neces sary and will also secure the allotment of one room for each patient, which will be a great advance on the existing system.

2. Another very important point in Hospital construction and espexially in construction of Leper Asylums is that the interior of wards should be non-absorbent and should admit of thorough periodical scrubbing and cleaning and disinfection

This condition is not satisfied by the present wards. They require improvement as suggested in Mr. Pani's letter, if they are

are to be continued as wards. The present may also admit of improvement in this direction.

Plan No 2

One most important direction in which alteration of the plan may be called for is the rearrangement of the 24 rooms so as to admit of through ventilation for each room independently of the other rooms. This necessitates at least two windows on opposite sides for each room. In the present plan ventilation is necessarily common to two rooms at least and through ventilation is not apparently secured.

3. There is no scope for any occupation for the lepers in the Asylum at present. Without it, their lot which is already miserable becomes unbearable. It is therefore necessary to provide scope for gardening, poultry rearing for their own use, preparing their own food or helping in its preparation, extraction of oil, milling of flour etc., for their own use, and other congenial operations so as to keep away their attention from their sores

The produce of the occupations should not of course, be sold to the public.

The opening of religious classes for the respective sects may also be permitted if voluntary associations are ready to carry on the work.

The other arrangements do not appear to compare unfavourably with those in other Asylums. I am also appending a note on a model leper Asylum for consideration and orders.

Benjamin Horne
9/1/1914.

Scheme for a Leper Asylum Colony.

Location.

The best site for an asylum is in open fields, and must be such as to admit of the maximum of sunshine and an abundant supply of fresh air, while being at the same time protected from strong winds.

The soil of the locality should be dry gravelly or somewhat sandy with sub-soil water at a low level.

The grounds should of course, be extensive.

Buildings.

The best arrangement will be to build cottage wards along both sides of a central road for accommodating each individual leper or a leprous famil or a set of lepers of the same caste. Separate small buildings with 1 to 4 rooms may therefore be thus constructed with a plot of ground around each building. The grounds will thus form a colony

colony or village of lepers, with the adminidtrative blocks in a convenient position.

Besides the other points usually atten. ed to, the following two matters require special attention in the selection of building materials.

(1) They should ensure perfect dryness and the foundation and walls should prevent the inroads of damp.

(2) The interior of the rooms should be non-absorbent, including the walls up to a height of 2 to 3 feet. The furnitu allowed should also be non-absorbent.

Hygiene of the Asylum.

The ~~furniture~~ quarters of all the patients should be frequently disinfected and lime-washed. Their beds and clothing should also be frequently disinfected and dried in the sum.

The grounds should be kept thoroughly neat and clean by due enforcement of the responsibilities of the occupants of each building.

The water supply should be constant and plentiful and the drainage carefully attended to

Allocation of patients in the colony.

Those suffering from the anaesthetic form of leprosy should not be put with patients who have open sores.

The sexes should, as a rule, be strictly segregated. The buildings for the two sexes should be separated by substantial walls.

Untainted children of leprous parents should be separated and looked after in a children's home

The most serious and loathsome cases should be accommodated separately and looked after by the Hospital staff

Care of inmates.

This will have to be left to the discretion of the Superintendent in charge

The following points of an administrative character require to be stated:-

(i) There should be strict discipline and system in the management of the

the colony. All the doings in the colony should be regulated by the clock as far as possible. This will ensure the following of a definite programme by the lepers and their thoughts will thus be diverted from unworthy ~~thoughts~~ thoughts and contemplation of their own wretched condition.

(ii) While the inmates are allowed liberty of movement within the colony, they should be prevented from mingling with the peasantry in the neighbourhood.

(iii) The direction as to personal hygiene should be strictly enforced and obedience to these should be recognised as the prime duty of the inmates.

(iv) The inmates should cook their own food, as this will keep them busy for a good while, both morning and evening The day's supplies, except vegetables, she should be given to each daily and the lepers should not be allowed to handle ~~co~~ coins. Those who are too ill to cook for themselves may be permitted to board with others

others

(v) Each inmate should, in addition to such other occupation as he may be given, be held responsible to keep the grounds round his building neat and rear up a small garden and raise his vegetables therein.

The necessary facilities for water, manure, and seeds should, of course, be afforded to the inmates.

Occupation for inmates.

In addition to what has already been stated, the inmates may be allowed one of the following occupations:-

(i) rearing of poultry for their own use.

(ii) agricultural operations in the fields attached to the colony.

(iii) Watching the fields.

(iv) Extraction of oil from oil-seeds, for Asylum use only.

(v) building work.

(vi) Rope and tape making for their use.

(vii)

(vii) milling of flour &c.

(viii) reading and writing for those who know it and the conducting of classes for the illiterates in the Asylum

The inmates should be given the occupation most congenial to them and the principle always borne in mind that the work is intended not to bring profit to the asylum, but merely to avoid indolence among the inmates and consequent sickness and misery.

Religious and Social.

Facilities for the holding of religious instruction classes prayer meetings etc., should be afforded for such philanthropic societies as offer to do this work

Entertainments for the felicitation of the unfortunates should be held on all festive occasions, like His Majesty the ~~King~~ Emperor's and H.H. the Maharaja's birthdays, and important Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian feasts.

Cost of such colony.

The grounds required for such a colony need cost

nothing to Government. Plenty of waste land, a little far from Bangalore, can be found which can be utilised for the purpose.

The buildings may cost an appreciable amount, but this is not likely to be much Provided the facilities for dryness and ventilation above noticed are secured, the other portions of the building need not be pucca.

The equipment required will be of the most ordinary type and will not cost much The establishment now existing will require a little strengthening in the lower grades, if the colony grows in popularity and the number of inmates increase.

But a definite conclusion about this can be arrived at only after consultation with the Senior Surgeon.

Colonies of the above description exist in Norway, which has almost extirpated leprosy by compulsory segregation. To prove the superiority of the above sea scheme over the Hospital system, the following

following details of a leper Farm that has existed in Cyprus since 1830 may be sufficient. The area is 100 acres, tillage 11 acres and the accommodation consists of 26 rooms. The average number of patients is 46 and the death rate is brought as low as 16 per cent even among these incurables. One woman of 80 lived there for over 50 years.

Boyamian Thomas
9/1/14.

L 7 mis 716. 68

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | hed File No. 130 of 1914-5

Serial No.

15

As per Dewan's instructions the question "whether the existing arrangements for looking after these unfortunates (lepers) are adequate and are working satisfactorily and if not how they may be improved" has been examined in Administrative Branch IV.

16 Asst Secy, Mr Ramanatha Iyer has taken much trouble & put up two Notes containing useful suggestive information.

Papers &c

17 Nevertheless, it would be desirable to elicit definitive proposals in the matter from the responsible Head of the Dept familiar with the practical aspects of the question

18 The file will, if approved, be sent unofficially to the Senior Surgeon for an expression of his views in the light of the information contained herein and after the receipt of such views, further noting & action here will follow

Dewan Asst Secy 31/1

Second member

19/2. I shall take an early opportunity of visiting the Leper Hospital in company with Dr. Hunter & express my views thereon. The Hon'ble Member & Asst Secy & indeed interested

WM

3/2

20 Forwarded unofficially to the Senior Surgeon as directed above.

for Sec'y to Govt. G & R Depts 5/2/14

No no 166 d 6/2/14.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—7-5-12.

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G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Med File No. 130 of 1914-15

Serial No.

Ec. O. Ec: 169
16.2.14

IV
7/2
RM

3 ✱
19.2.14

21 I have carefully gone through the two notes put up by the Assistant Secretary & I entirely agree with the several suggestions contained in the "scheme for a Leper Colony."

The site to be selected must be at some distance from the town. The idea of providing separate cottages, each to accommodate two or three lepers, with a small garden attached, where they can be made to grow vegetables, etc., and of giving suitable work to the able bodied of the inmates is an excellent one.

The hospital must be conveniently situated and must be so constructed as to afford about 3,000 c. ft. of space for each inpatient. The walls and floor of the wards should be covered with glazed tiles ~~the floor~~ ~~and~~ so as to admit of thorough cleansing.

The present Hospital staff will be sufficient to meet the present requirements and may be strengthened only when necessary.

One important point I must not fail to mention and that is, that all the elaborate arrangements suggested in the "scheme" will not be of much avail unless and until the segregation of lepers is made compulsory. Many of these unfortunates may now be seen loitering near the market

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—20-1-12

L-7: Mis 716. #20

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Med File No. 130 of 1914-5

Serial No.

market and other busy centres, not because they ever sought for and refused admission in the hospital, but simply because they are used to indolent habits.

The ~~present~~ existing arrangements at the Leper Asylum are satisfactory as far as they go and are quite adequate to look after the average number now seeking admission.

The total cost of constructing a Lepor Colony with hospital may roughly be estimated at Rs. 50000/- and if the Government be prepared to spend this amount, the required plans and estimates will be got ready.

16-2-1914. D'Arnaudguy
Senior Surgeon.

22
Subd. The Senior Surgeon approves of all the suggestions made in this office note.
NM 19-2-14

23 If the scheme is generally approved, draft calling for detailed plans & estimates will be put up; and the question of Compulsory segregation & the legislation required therefor will be investigated.

Sec'y 2nd member Hm 25/2

Hm 2/3 Hm

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—20-1-12

G. R. S. 12]

Lamis 716 (top 21

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Red File No. 130 of 1914-5

Serial No.

24 Those papers will be returned to the Dewan for information at this stage. If he suggests, more hereafter Council members 'then', we shall be able in taking the needful action

Well

5/3

3021
6.3.14.

Dewan
5/3 Asst 5/3

25 This may be brought up at a meeting of Council.

26 I shall be obliged if the Second Member will kindly ascertain the views of the Council and take all further necessary action.

9.4.14. RG

27 To the Secretary
4. The member for personal of the Dewan and then circulated for the other members.
11/4 Asst

Assistant Secretary

28 2nd member. This file may be circulated among the members & then sent back to me so that I may take it up before the next meeting of the Council

13/4.

Well

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPD—25,000—7-8-13.

13/4

N.C.425.
20. 2. 15.

22

No. C. 297.
15. 4. 1914.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

Scheme for a leper colony.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

W Swanzy

15th April 1914.

Secretary to Government.

Extraordinary Member of Council. Opinion recorded.

First Member of Council. Seen by 1st member of Council

Second Member of Council. Seen by 2nd member of Council

GPB—1,000—3-2-14

G.R.S. 15]

23

34

Facing sheet for cases included in the schedule appended to Notification No. 36 of the 5th Aug. 1902.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Subject— Scheme for a leper colony.

	Date	Initial of Officer himself or responsible Deputy.
Received in the Secretariat		
Submitted to Secretary		
Submitted by Secretary to Dewan or Councillor in charge		
Returned to Secretary		
Circulated by Secretary for Council	15. 4 14.	
Forwarded by 2nd Councillor	13 4 14.	
Forwarded by Councillor		
Received in Secretariat		
Considered in Council		
Submitted to the Dewan		
Submitted to His Highness		
Orders passed by His Highness		
Final Orders issued		
Circulated to Councillors		
Passed on by the Councillor		
Returned to Secretary by Councillor		

GPB—3,000—19-4-10

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Med File No. 130 of 1914-5

Serial No.

29

Seen.

Is there any Compulsory Segregation Act or Regulation available? That may also be studied along with this.

17/4/14 Dun 18/4

30.

The Statistics disclose an unmistakable spread of the disease & it seems justifiable to be up to date and better equipped to check it. The question of Compulsory Segregation as pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner, is one of importance in this matter and may be studied as suggested above.

D.N.R. 22.4.14

Second Member) With reference to his Note of 13/4. Dun 23/4

31 The question of Compulsory segregation may be studied & the case worked up early

Well 28/4 Dun 4/5

The Supdt will please work up this subject ~~in detail~~ with the useful papers attached

Dun 4/5

A representation

Dun 16/5

NOTE—Contn. sheet

Please strongly the Last of other Committees on this subject

References could not be heard owing to the books having been taken to Nagpur. These were lost recently. Please study the Last Dun 21/5

GPD—5000—7-6-12.

Serial No. 32

Pleg D

X

A note on the lines on which Legislation may be undertaken is submitted.

It is learnt that the United States of America have the most stringent law on the subject, but reference books are not available in this connection.

The next advanced piece of legislation is the Canadian Law No 24 of 1906, in which provision is made for every leper in the Dominions being segregated, and for the punishment of those who harbour or conceal lepers.

No 7 of 1894 } sections to provide in their law for keeping
No 14 of 07 } persons suspected to be lepers
23 of 04 under observation & for requiring householders to give information of the existence of lepers.

The Transvaal law is not equally strict, though it goes much further than the Br. Indian Act.

Ordinance No 4 of 91 + No 7 of 02 Ceylon law comes next and it provides for the Control of lepers, though not for the segregation of all lepers.

In the Straits Settlements and British Guiana, paupers lepers & those not properly isolated in their homes are committed to Leper Asylum

No 26 of 1909 The Leper Law of Orange River Colony is the latest. It provides as follows:—

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

LAW FOR THE COMPULSORY SEGREGATION OF LEPERS.

Though the Census Statistics of the last 4 decades show the unmistakeable tendency of Leprosy to spread in the province, if left unchecked, we have not as yet got a Regulation for compulsorily segregating Lepers, nor have we taken systematic steps for stamping out this scourge. In a previous note, the scheme for a model Leper Colony has been put forward, and the lines on which legislation is to be undertaken have now to be investigated. A survey of the laws relating to Lepers in various conutries reveals the variety of ways in which the spread of this disease is sought to be checked. The measures authorised by these laws include various degrees of restraint, as stated below:-

1. Prohibition of the entry of Leper immigrants into the country.

2. Compulsory segregation of every leper in the country in Leper Asylums.

3. Segregation of persons suspected of Leprosy, and keeping them under observation.

4. Compulsory segregation of only those Lepers who have no means of livlihood or are vagrants or paupers.

5. Binding over a Leper and his relatives so as to ensure his segregation in his own house.

6. Prohibiting Lepers from annoying the public by begging or exposing their sores

7. Prohibiting them from following specified trades or callings or doing certain acts which would bring them into close contact with the people.

8. Prohibiting them from visiting public places, travelling in public conveyance, bathing in public baths and lodging in a

a hotel, boarding house or lodging house.

9. Requiring all ~~householders~~ heads of families, and employers of labour to report cases of leprosy among their house-hold or labourers to a Medical Officer.

10. Punishing the harbouring or concealing of Lepers.

The British Indian Law has adopted the mildest type, and provides only for the following:-

(a) arrest and detention of pauper lepers,

(b) prohibition of lepers from -

(i) preparing or selling articles of food, ~~milk~~ drink or clothing,

(ii) bathing etc. in public baths, wells, or other sources of public water supply.

(iii) driving or riding in a public conveyance,

(iv) pursuing callings ~~notified~~ prohibited by Government, by notification and

(c) punishing any person who employs a leper in a prohibited calling.

This Act has not been of any great use, and the attention of the British Indian Government also has recently been directed to the need for adopting more effective measures.

Though there are no two opinions as regards the utility of a law for the control of lepers, the question as to what degree of control may be taken by Government is very hard to settle. The law is partly of a social nature, and the ultimate usefulness of a law of this kind will depend very largely upon the degree of co-operation with the people in its administration. It is therefore very important that it should have the sanction of public opinion, as without it, its benevolent provisions will follow the fate of many another enactment passed before its time. It is also necessary not to inflict undue hardship on persons, whose malady is already making their lives miserable.

It was on a consideration of these matters that the mild measures above referred to were adopted by the Government of India.

It must, however, be noted that the matter is one of national importance. Leprosy is a scourge, unique in the degree of suffering it inflicts on the patient, and of annoyance, disgust, horror, and mental depression, it creates ~~to~~ those in the neighbourhood.

It has now been decided on very good authority that leprosy is contagious. Leprosy is not of the type that kills the patient soon, but is of the chronic type and wastes its victim by degrees. A Leper suffers therefore much longer than any other patient, and ~~it~~ the disease lasts from 2 years in its severest type to 20 or 30 years. The degree of misery and suffering calculated according to the number of days' illness is therefore enormous

Every leper, ~~therefore~~, thus is not only practically lost to his country, and acts

acts as a centre of infection, but also continually depresses the feelings of all those coming in contact with him, and affects their activity and the well being of the nation.

Viewed from this stand point, the compulsory segregation of all lepers is desirable in the highest degree, and advanced countries like United States of America, and Canada and all the other British Colonies have therefore adopted the law in its most strigent type. This malady was widely prevalent in all European Countries in the Middle Ages and it was by the adoption of strict laws of segregation, that they were able to get rid of it. The example of Norway also during the last half century clearly proves the need for, and the utility of such measures. There were 3,000 lepers in that country in 1856, and now there are hardly any.

Taking all these facts into consideration, it appears necessary to adopt a stricter law than that in British India.

But it will not be advisable to adopt at once all the restrictions found in the most advanced countries, nor will it be possible to find accommodation for all the Lepers if they are compulsorily segregated.

The Scheme of the Regulation should therefore be such as to enable the framing of rules by Government enforcing more and more restrictions, as public opinion develops and extending the rules to specified areas as the need arises.

The rules will have eventually to provide for all the matters mentioned in the beginning of this note but to begin with, the following matters may be provided for.

1. Compulsory segregation of vagrant and pauper lepers.

2. Binding over lepers and their relatives

to take precautions to properly segregate them in their homes.

3. Authorising Magistrates of the 1st class to direct the detention in Leper Asylums of Lepers who ar not properly segregated in their homes.

4. Requiring all heads of families and employers of labour to report to the Patel of the village or the Medical Officer if one is stationed there, the presence of lepers in their houses, or among their labourers.

5. Prohibiting lepers from engaging themselves in callings which bring them into close contact with the people, or those connected with the supply of food, drink or clothing, and prohibiting their employment therein by others, and

6. Prohibiting Lepers from visiting public places, travelling in public conveyances

bathing in public bathing ghauts, and lodging in a hotel, lodging house or boarding house.

Rules under 2 and 3 may be applied only to the Bangalore and Kolar Districts which have the greatest number of lepers, and to Municipal areas in other Districts, and the other rules may be extended to the whole State.

27/10/45

34

City Municipal Council and the Sanitary Commissioner are requested to see what may be done to brighten the condition of lepers in the existing asylum by enlisting the interest of any non-sectarian philanthropic or other bodies on their behalf.

Print

B

For Offg: Secretary to Govt.

19/3/15

20.3.15.

30.3.15.

To

The Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

" Chief Engineer with the estamate

" Sanitary Commsr., in Mysore

" Comptroller, P.W. Branch

" President Bangalore City Muncl. Council

" Deputy Commissioners of Dts

Engineer is requested to consider in communication with the Sanitary Commissioner whether a compound wall also cannot be put up by a few minor omissions in the estimate now sanctioned. If this is not possible, a supplementary estimate may be sent.

4. The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to arrange for some observation of lepers in the State and take steps to prevent them from pursuing occupations likely to endanger the public health. Each head of a family having a leper dependent on him should also be induced to keep the latter as far as possible separate from the other members of his family. The Sanitary Commissioner will be responsible to suggest to Government from time to time measures which may be necessary to bring the lepers in the State under proper control and to prevent the immigration of lepers from outside the State.

5. The President of the Bangalore

City

a scheme with such an object, moreover, in order that it may be successfully worked, requires considerable expenditure, both initial and recurring, and the formation of a Special Leper Colony or Settlement where the unfortunate victims of the disease might be provided with all reasonable solaces to their lot. Government have therefore decided to defer the question of the measures necessary to deal with the lepers in the State more effectively for the present and to sanction necessary improvements to the existing building.

3 There is a provision of ~~Rs.~~ Rs.3,000/- in the Public Works budget for the current year for the construction of an additional block. As the estimate received from the Chief Engineer has also been approved by the Sanitary Commissioner Government are pleased to sanction it. Government consider it very necessary that the building should be provided with a proper compound wall. The Chief Engineer

35

the Leper Asylum is at present located at Bangalore, the question whether the existing arrangements for the maintenance of lepers in the State under which only persons who voluntarily seek admission are taken into the Asylum are adequate, or whether any radical change in the system, such as the introduction of compulsory segregation of all lepers, is necessary in order to prevent the spread of the disease in the State, has been considered by Government

2. According to the Census Report of 1911, the number of lepers in the whole State is 757 and though there has been an increase of nearly 90 lepers during the decade following the census of 1901, the increase is not considered to be such as to call for any immediate special legislation for the compulsory segregation of all lepers. Popular opinion also does not seem to be quite in sympathy with the introduction of compulsory segregation ~~of all lepers~~ and

No 716-10

Proceedings of the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore

31/3

Read:-

Paragraph 5 of Government Proceedings No. 1916-8/Med.212-09-4 dated the 13th August 1910 requesting the Chief Engineer to expedite the preparation of the plans and estimates for the necessary additions and improvements to the new Leper Asylum Buildings, Bangalore.

Paper under disposal

2. Note No. 321 dated the 27th August 1913 by the Chief Engineer ~~in~~ of Mysore, submitting for sanction an estimate amounting to Rs.7666/- for construcing a block of 24 cells for the accommodation of lepers in the Leper Asylum at Bangalore.

Order thereon:- No. 7606-18 & Ko.2/30-14-2 31.3.15

In connection with the estimate submitted by the Chief Engineer for improvements in the building in which

D. No 321 33

4965
29.8.13

Estimate amounting to Rs 7,666 for constructing a block of 24 cells for the accommodation of lepers in the Leper Asylum at Bangalore.

Submitted to the Dewan of Mysore for favour of sanction.

2. A project was prepared in 1910 as directed in paragraph 5 of Government Order No.1516-8/Med.212-09-4 dated the 13th August 1910, but it was not possible to undertake the work earlier for lack of funds. The estimate has been duly scrutinised and revised by this office, and there is a provision of Rs 3,000 for the work in the current year's Public Works Budget.

H. Thomas
For Offg: Secretary to Government,
P.W. Department.

Bangalore
27th August 1913

recommendation
2. Tracing
1. Report
1. Estimate
1. Govt Proc Nos 1516-8 and 212-09-4 of 13-8-10

This may be noted on in the Administrative Branch of the General and Revenue Secretariat (Br IV) concerned, and returned to me through the Second Councillor.

I shall be glad if the whole question is decided, namely, whether the existing arrangements for looking after these unfortunates are adequate and are working satisfactorily, and if not, how they may be improved. What is done in Mission and Government Asylums elsewhere may be studied and proper proposals put up. The Deputy Secretary will kindly see that the question is not treated as one of mere routine.

4.12.13. RG

B IV
23
4/12

32

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Med File No. 130 of 1914-5

Serial No.

to consider in Communication with the Sanitary Commissioner whether a compound wall also cannot be put up by a few minor omissions in the estimate now sanctioned, and further directs the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commr and the Dy Commrs of districts to arrange for some observation of lepers in the State and also requests the Presidents of the Bangalore City Municipal Council and the Sanitary Commrs to see what may be done to brighten the condition of lepers in the existing asylums by enlisting the interests of any non-sectarian philanthropic or other bodies on their behalf.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—67,000—2-11-14

Serial No.	
	48 Draft as per instructions in Council is submitted for appl A 17/3/15 Extraordinary Member Dewan
	49 Draft approved by the Extraordinary Member P.D. 20/3. Draft 22/3 A 22/3 Cs.
6185 23.3.15.	50 Draft approved by Dewan 30.3.15 Draft 30/3
	51 Issue by Government A 30/3/15 Cs 30/3.
2	To The Secy to Govt P.W.D., The Chief Engineer, the Secy Commrs in Mysore, The Comptroller P.W. Branch, The Treasurer, Bangalore City Municipal Council, & the Secy Commrs of Districts. G.O.No. 7606-18 D/31st March 15. Sanction is accorded to the estimate received from the Chief Engineer for the construction of an additional block for the accommodation of lepers in the Leper Asylum at Bangalore and requests the Chief Engineer

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

~~116~~ 280

716-13

14. SUBJECT. - (Clause viii of the Schedule.)

Scheme for a Leper Colony.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

47. The opinion of [illegible] B 7166

Serial No.

III

D

IV

may be appointed to draw up a suitable bill on the lines suggested by the Assistant Secretary in pages 7 to 9 of his note dated 27th October 1914.

43 Some attempt may be made by the Senior Surgeon to provide occupation for the lepers in the Asylum.

6.2.15

Dewan 6/2

5391
10-2-15

Dewan 6/2 Dy 8/2

44 Seen. Action as already indicated in my note of 9th April last. may now be taken (6 weeks).

18.2.15. CS Dewan 18/2 Dy 18/2

45 Seen 1/3 Seen

46 Seen by First member

6.3.15.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2-11-14

2nd 716-13

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Med File No. 130 of 1914-5

Serial No. 38

This is one important subject upon which the Extra-ordinary Member may desire to express views - I would therefore suggest that this may subsequently be laid before him for his remarks

30/12

Extraordinary Member)

39 I entirely agree with the views of the Deputy Secretary.

40 As the construction of a Leper Colony on the lines laid down in the proposed scheme is estimated to cost about Rs.50,000, I do not think it expedient to take it up at this juncture. When funds are available for the purpose, the question may receive due consideration.

41 The existing arrangements in the Leper Asylum are reported to be satisfactory; but the Senior Surgeon and the Sanitary Commissioner may in consultation with the Chief Engineer suggest such improvements as are considered absolutely necessary in the matter of providing through ventilation in each room or of making the interior of the wards non-absorbent etc.

42 As regards compulsory segregation of lepers, a Committee as suggested by the Deputy Secretary,

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

Serial No.

able to compel registration

3] It may be noted by the Hon'ble Secretary in his minute of even date that the rules which bear marks of much study and thought we may introduce a Regulation providing for the exercise by Govt of all necessary powers but restrict the scope by means of rules so that we may gradually adapt our measures to the growth of public opinion and development of a spirit of cooperation in the people to help Govt to safeguard the Service. A Committee consisting of the Dy Sanitary Commissioner for A Ramanathan Esq Chairman Dyer and some two non-official members of the Legislative Council may be appointed to prepare a suitable bill for the consideration of Govt

23/4.

2nd Member

Dewan

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2 11-14

existing buildings in company with the Executive Engineer and have a plan and estimate prepared for absolutely necessary improvements.

36 As regards the introduction of a law for the compulsory segregation of lepers there is no doubt that popular sentiment will be against the adoption of any such drastic measures as are in force in European countries and America. There can be no doubt there is great need for a Segregation Authority at least the most and dangerous lepers & probably those from pursuing callings likely to cause danger to the public. Gradually we shall have to insist upon every one suffering from leprosy even though he is ~~able to~~ may not be dependent upon charity for his living being properly segregated and if this is not done first steps should be

GPB—26,000—2-11-14

(25

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Med File No. 130 of 1914-5

Serial No.

available for an up-to-date epidemic hospital which is estimated to cost about Rs 50000. The present Civil Surgeon is of opinion "that the existing arrangements in the Lepers Asylum are satisfactory so far as they go and are quite adequate to house about the average number now seeking admission" (P. 18 of the note). The question of making additions to the existing lepers asylum may be one for the present There is no doubt that the cases ~~at present~~ are too ~~crowded~~ ill-contented for proper treatment of these unfortunate victims of a loathsome disease but there seems to be no use in tinkering with the existing building and the question of having a proper lepers Colony where these outcasts of humanity may be provided with all reasonable comforts to alleviate their lot able conditions may be taken up for consideration. Meanwhile the Sanitary Commissioner may be requested to examine the

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—35,000—2-11-14

G. R. S. 12]

L.7 mis 716-13

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Med File No. 130 of 1914-5 (24a)

Serial No.

(1) Notice that anybody is suffering from Leprosy must be given to the Magistrat who shall cause the alleged leper to be examined by two registered medical practitioners. If, upon their report, the Magistrate is satisfied that the allegation is true, a summeary reception order may be issued by him directing that the patient shall be removed and detained in a leper hospital. Such an order shall have effect for one month.

34 Within that time, the Magistrat shall transmit 2 copies of his order to the Medical officer of health in the Lazaret, who will make such further enquiries & investigations as he may deem fit.

He reports to the Attorney-General who moves a judge for a final order directing the permanent detention of the leper in the Hospital".

Submitted pr orders on the Note.

Dr Secy) 27/10.

35 It will take some time before proofs can be made—

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13